REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,883.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Goa	18	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Carwar	18		June
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Calicut	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Narrakal	22	„ False Point	6
„ Cochin	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomrah	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Koweit	12
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
„ Linga	June 2	„ Linga	15
„ Bahrein Abbas	4	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	8	„ Guadur	27
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

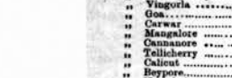
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.



THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

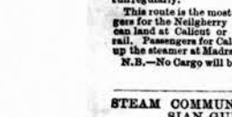
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)



THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Cabin, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., OF NOVA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January, 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do: ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at 6 0	3 6 0
2 Sauce ditto	12 „ at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	„	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„	1 5 0
		£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,173 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. LEE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ANSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following as an Extra Steamer from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class.....Rs. 660
Second Class.....Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CARADOC, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Caradoc.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALERMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW METAL SHEATHINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

The following Yellow Metal Sheathing.

On account and risk of Khimjee Gokaldass—

K G—150-166—1 Case	Yellow Metal Sheathing,	8	Ounces.
4 „	Ditto	ditto	10 „
4 „	Ditto	ditto	12 „
4 „	Ditto	ditto	14 „
4 „	Ditto	ditto	16 „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

2 Cases woollen cloth. 2 cs ps prints, 2 cas s printed handkerchiefs, 15 bales canvas, 1 case pencils, 10 cask blacking, 1 case flannel, 1 case superior penknives by Rogers, 1 case knives of best quality from 1 to 10 blades, with ivory, mother o'pearl and other sorts of fancy handles by celebrated makers.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—

3 Cases Gilt Mouldings.

On account of Syed Cosum—

A few hundreds feet Gilt Frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Post Master General, Bombay, the contents of Parcels and Book Packets, which have remained undelivered, in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of valuable Books and Pamphlets in English, Guzzarathee and Marathee, Wearing Apparel, Casks, Samples, Seeds, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) at Tank Bunder :—

A quantity of Mill Sawn timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

Also, 240 Tons Moulmein Teak Squares ex Magdala.

58 Tons Board and Scantlings ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA, OOMERKADY ROW.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Pudumsey Dhunjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shaik Ahmed Sulliman, the following valuable property by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 1st May 1871, and executed by the said mortgagor in favour of the said Mortgagee :—All that piece of fazundpree ground on which Mr. Jehangeer Banajee, is the fazundar, admeasuring 191 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, and assessed under No. 107, and situate in the south side of Bengalpoora, Coomerkady Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, with in the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east, west, and north by the said Bengalpoora, Coomerkady Row, and on the south partly by the property now or late of Khimjee Purshotum, and partly by the said Bengalpoora, Coomerkady Row. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAM AND HOUSE	DAMP OR WET WALLS
TIMBERS:	AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heats of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEARIN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

LEA AND PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*,

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873. Sample BOX, by post, 1s 1d. Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

GENUINE SUCCESS
OF
MISS CARRY GEORGE'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
MAY 12TH AND 13TH,

T. W. ROBERTSON'S ELEGANT COMEDY OF

CASTE.

The Hon'ble George D'Alroy	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Captain Hautrie	Mr. J. Batson.
Eccles	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Dixon	Mr. Cook.
Marquise de St. Maur	Miss Florence Norman.
Esther Eccles	Miss Carry George.
Polly Eccles	Miss Jennie Nye.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

Mr. Capias	Mr. T. Andrews.
Worrywood	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Charles	Mr. J. Batson.
Mrs. Cornett	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Susan	Miss Jennie Nye.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE .....Rs. 2
STALLS ..... „ 3 | PIT ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

WANTED MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply personally to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a competent SURVEYOR, salary 150 per mensem, and DRAUGHTSMAN, salary 100. Application with testimonials to be forwarded to

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary, Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 7th May 1874.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, that INTEREST at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be CHARGED on all MONEYS REMAINING UNPAID in respect of the First Call of Rs. 125 per Share from the 18th day of May 1874.

By Order of the Board,
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1874.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. DE DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. The rates are THREE RUPEES BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS MODERATE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY wishes to obtain for a respectable European Woman SITUATION as Children's Servant or to attend on a Lady.—Apply by letter only to "M. J.," Office of *Gazette*.

FOR SALE, two 30 H.P. BOILERS, complete, with fittings. Apply to "E. F.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a Chesnut Arab HORSE, standing 15 hands and 4 inch, is up to weight, and would make a very handsome Charger. Apply to "A. G. P.," 188, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a handsome Grey Arab CHARGER, 14-2, the property of Colonel MACLEOD. Price 500 Rupees. Apply at the Commissariat Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—From TO-DAY CARS will RUN from the COLABA TERMINUS to PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS, via CRUIKSHANK and KALBADEVIE ROADS every 30 minutes from 6 to 8 A.M., and every 15 minutes from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. From the PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS every half hour from 6-45 A.M. to 8-45, and every 15 minutes from 9 A.M. to 7-45 P.M.

FARE—THREE ANNAS.

B. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as Le best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, good sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

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breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

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Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

NEW HATS FOR THE HILLS.

		Cash. Rs. p.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blandford	High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Tiverton	Stiff Felt		
Lonsdale	High Round Crown	7 0	8 0
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Torquay	High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
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Dress Hats	Asquith and Co.'s Extra	13 8	14 0
Full Drab	Light	8 8	10 0
Tweed Travelling Caps		3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps "Glengarrys"		5 0	6 0

HELMETS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork on Felt B dy covered with best white Drill, Waterproof, Low Crown, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
The above shape, in a special quality, of extra substance, a protection against any sun	16 0	18 0
White Regulation, manufactured without India Rubber	14 8	16 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Chains and Spikes for the above, of best triple Gilt, very superior quality	15 0	17 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, Low Crown, wide Brim	8 8	10 0
Drab Felt Helmets, with Patent, Inner adapting band to fit any shaped Head, Double Felt throughout	18 0	20 0

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THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH MAY, 1874.

To-DAY's Liverpool Cotton market is advised as opening firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 6,000 and the exports to Great Britain 8,000 against 4,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. Nothing is yet known as to Liverpool prices, but we observe that in New York Mid Uplands have advanced to 18¼ cents and "Futures" are again ¼ cents higher.

Consols have declined to 93¼. Bar Silver is unaltered at 58½ per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Business in sterling opened at Saturday's figures, but the limited amount of bills offering and weaker advices from Calcutta induced buyers to make lower offers, and the market closes irregular at nominal quotations, say:—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11¼d.; Credits, 6 months' sight 1s. 11 7/16d. per rupee, with sellers. The belief in a further fall in Exchange continues very strong, and appearances are undoubtedly tending more in that direction every day. Money in the bazaar is rapidly becoming more plentiful; Cotton requirements are decreasing daily; and the Exchange Banks must be steadily improving in position. The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, published below, is also more favourable, and a reduction in the rate of discount at Wednesday's board meeting seems by no means improbable. The Government Treasury balance at the head office and branches is certainly reduced by 24 lacs, but the improvement in commercial items more than counterbalances this, the cash balance showing an increase of nearly 16 lacs. Public deposits have increased 11 lacs, and on the other side of the account there are the following reductions:—Government Securities 3½ lacs; Cash Credits 1¼ lacs; Loans 19 lacs; Bills discounted 4½ lacs.

In Calcutta Exchange we have not heard of any transactions. *Government Paper* is in active request at advancing prices, and we now quote as follows, buyers but no sellers:—Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half Rs. 107½.

SHARES—The enquiry for Bank of Bombays has been extremely active and prices are again higher. Press shares are also in request, and the leading companies have advanced in value. Spinning and weaving scrip is not quite so active, and prices are barely supported. The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	455
Colaba Land Company	1,360
Mazagon Land Company	920
Apollo Press Company	4,400
Bombay Press Company	975
Fort Press Company	4,800
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,800
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co.	1,835
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,410
Manockjee Petit's	1,475
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,600

COTTON.—The improvement in Liverpool on Saturday has induced dealers here to advance their prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but buyers have shown little disposition to go on at this level and only a moderate business has resulted in consequence. The receipts of Dhollera descriptions have again fallen off, and as these now form the bulk of our supplies the reduction in the quantity of Cotton offering is very marked. Moreover, dealers generally are strongly impressed with the belief that next American crop will be a small one, and that later on we shall consequently see much higher prices. On this assumption a number of them are already beginning to store their stocks, declining to sell at anything like a market rate: a course which will materially reduce the quantity available for export. Quotations are:—Mowa Rs. 186; Bhownuggur Rs. 184; Dhollera Rs. 182; Wudwan Rs. 180; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 195; Compta Rs. 176; Akote full-pressed Rs. 196 per candy.

FREIGHTS continue to show an upward tendency both by sail and steam. There is nothing in the shape of ready sailing tonnage available, so that rates are quite nominal. In steamers £3-2-6 and £3 3-9 have been done, but speculators and consignees are now asking £3-5 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS have been quiet as usual on mail-day, but importers are generally asking advanced rates.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th May, compared with the statement issued on 2nd May:—

LIABILITIES.	2nd May. Rs.	9th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ..... „	12,26,000	
	72,20,875	72,26,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	57,70,319	36,32,569
Do. do. do. at Branches.	22,44,078	25,80,088
Other Deposits	1,12,70,798	1,23,77,924
Post Bills	23,767	23,487
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,14,129	3,99,232
Rs.	2,92,43,957	2,79,41,377

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,47,639	23,12,895
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,89,208	8,50,945
Loans, on Security of do.	36,69,902	17,83,208
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,394	2,091
Bills Discounted	1,20,80,537	1,16,36,099
Stamps	5,403	5,448
Dead Stock ..... Rs.	5,63,906	
Amount applied in reduction „	55,000	
	4,08,855	4,08,906
Bullion	11,897	5,473
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,51,850	75,423
Cash and Currency Notes	24,73,782	1,08,80,539
Rs	2,92,43,957	2,79,41,377

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...LE JANE, 279 tons, Capt. H. Butal, arrived ... in the 9th instant from Chittagong (March ... cargo of 5,561 bags rice. The vessel is con... Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

... EAST, 1153 tons, Captain J. Reid, arrived ... yesterday from Greenock (November 26th), ... of 1,500 tons coal. The vessel is con... Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

...OYD's Co.'s s.s. DIDO, Captain G. Cottich, ...ed in harbour on the 10th instant, from ... April 23rd,) via the Canal, with a cargo of ...uen and 1 case sundries for transhipment

...EMESE, 1268 tons, Captain J. Luck, ar... our yesterday from Shields (March 7th), ... Plymouth, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and ... Canal, in water ballast. The vessel is ... Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

... KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C.C.D. ... arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurra... ...b), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Lambert and Miss Giles, Major Grant (judge), Major Grant, Major N. B. Thoyts, Colonel Spurway, Mr. Yardley, Mr. A. D. Cumminghame, Conductor Boyle and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. & O. s.s. HYDASPES, from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Saturday morning with the following passengers:—

For Brindisi—Messrs W E'C Hardie, James Halliday and J D White.

For Venice—Mr H W Pearsall.

For Southampton—Baboo P Lall Ray, Mrs Stewart, Miss Robertson, Col and Mr. Hildebrand, 2 children and ayah, Rev T and Mrs J W Coe, 2 infants, and ayah, Mr and Mrs Waller, two Misses Waller, Mr and Mrs Scl...ffe and 2 infants, Mrs Mitchell, 2 infants and 2 children, Mr C G D Betts, Mr and Mrs Brookes, infant, 2 children and ayah, Mr and Mrs Tucker and infant, Mrs D Begg, Mr and Mrs Jordon and 2 infants, Mr A Kappan, Mrs Greenhill, child and European female servant, Messrs R Morrison and C Bance.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson ...	Kurrachee, May 8.
	Bremese (s)	Luck	Shields, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Indus (s)	Barratt	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Dido, to Trieste, &c.

Steamer Burmese, to Liverpool.

Brig President, Oursel, to Mangalore and Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
7	Pleiades (s) ..... Lee	Liverpool, April 4.
	Ava (s) ..... Patterson	Rangoon, May 3.
	Canton (s) ..... Macnab	Rangoon, May 3.

DEPARTURE.

May. 7 Ship Mount Washington, Gilmroy, and Lady Egidia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
9	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.
	Leana	Moulmean.
	Norwood	Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
8	Burmah (s)	Bombay & Southern ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 10 cases umbrellas and 9 cases sewing thread, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin s, 25 casks brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Ithuriel s, 49 boxes clay pipes, Mahomedally Esmaljee.

Pembrokeshire, 60 barrels copperas green S. G. de Souza; 200 drums turpentine, Heptcola Allybhoy.

Orchis s, 12 bales straw boards, Walljee Esowjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 6 cases wine J. Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigall, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—11TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 109 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.

Savernake, 3 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Macedon, 1,600 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, V. Pursotum; 138 bales cotton, F. Amejeebhoy; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Centurian 800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Cerdic s, 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 78 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz; 53 bales cotton, Nanjee Ramchunder; 43 bales cotton, Vellubhoy Gopaldass; 50 bales wool, S. Tyebjee; 44 bales cotton Narandass Nagindass; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.; 125 bales cotton, P. R. Roopjee Mody.

Midlothian s, 800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 88 bales wool, Anker Khengar; 23 bales wool and 74 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee; 800 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 43 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 95 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Luckmidass Vasonjee; 75 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dyal.

Wimbledon, s, 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 25 bales wool, Gowabhoy Sonjee; 85 bales wool, Munsookram Candass; 109 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 45 bales cotton, Goodoo Premjee; 60 bales cotton, Madon Kirpall and Co; 10 b les cotton, Ranchordass Bapoobhoy; 7 bales cotton, Jewraj Jaitha; 65 bales cotton, Mocrarjee Hurry and Co; 241 bales cotton, Savaram Khoosalchund; 108 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 25 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool Bhimjee Girdhur.

Ithuriel, s, 175 bales cotton, Cursondass Callianjee; 50 bales cotton, Dayall Jairaz; 66 bales cotton, Jaitha Gangjee; 47 bales wool, L. G. Batlieboye; 100 bales cotton, R. Vurjeewandass.

Hutton (s), 20 tons old iron and 4 bags sumodah stones, Narondass Rajaram and Co; 340 coculus indicus, Dewchund Lowjee; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee & Co; 225 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

Burmese (s), 2,000 bundles myra boll and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Hosjee Nagsee & Co, 460 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Dyel Ruttonsey; 160; bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 266 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 564 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.; 250 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.

Dido s, 500 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.; 173 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 459 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 60 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.; 101 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

Dido s, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 350 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 100 bales cotton, P. Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Johier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 159 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Delhi, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co.

Galatia, 1,150 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 7 bags coffee and 55 bags paper, P. and O. Co; 3 bundles silk, Hajee Zamal Abedeen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 9.

Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Kurrachee.

MAY 10.

Sanford, Captain, Bengal, on duty, from Ranee khet.

Burrows, Surgeon Major, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

Sandwith, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

MAY 11.

Spurway, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Beloch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Hastings, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Appleyard, Colonel, Bengal, 55th Foot, on leave, from Meerut.]

DEPARTURES—May 9.

Mellise, Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Rawul Pindee.

Robertson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Rawul Pindee.

MAY 11.

Beatty, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, to to Europe.

Hallen, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Special Stud, Cavernonians, on leave, to England.

Sanford, Captain, Bengal, Royal Scots, on duty, to England.

Planck, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough to England.

Burns, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, from leave, to Mhow.

Remington, Lieutenant, from leave, to Mhow.

Vulliamy, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Carey, Quarter Master, Bengal, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.

James, Lieutenant, Bengal, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

Grove, Lieutenant, Bengal, Royal House Artillery on Medical Certificate, to England.

Hough, Major General, Staff Corps, to Mount Aboo.

Sparway, Lieutenant Colonel Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Reeves, Captain, Staff Corps, on Medical Certificate to England.

Thuat, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

Conditon, Major, Staff Corps, on Medical Certificate to England.

Paul, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on furlough to England.

Appleyard, Colonel, Bengal 55th Foot, on leave, to England.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 7.)

MR H W Steh, Asst Comr, Kasur, is appointed on special duty for the purpose of awarding compensation for land required for the embankment of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway between Lahore and Jhelam. Mr Stell is empowered to perform the functions of a Colr within the districts traversed by the line of rail between Lahore and Jhelam.

Maj J E B Parsons, Depy Comr who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 24th April 1874, is posted to the Gujrat district.

Mr T O Wilkinson, Asst Comr is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Simla district.

Surgn R Power, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Derah Ismail Khan, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj C P Costello on special duty in Kashmir, or until further orders.

Mr A H Benton, Asst Comr, Mianwali, has obtained furloughs, to Europe for fifteen months, together with twenty-one day's subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same.

Captain A S Roberts, Asst Comr, Bannu, is appointed to the charge of the sub-division of Mianwali, vice Mr Benton.

Mr E W Parker, Offg Registrar of the Punjab University College, Lahore, is appointed a member of the Senate of the Punjab University College, for such time as he shall retain his present office of Offg Registrar.

Surgn G P Mackenzie, 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Edwardesabad in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgn-Maj G Farrell, F R C S, with effect from the 6th April 1874.

Mr F C Glasgow, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Delhi and Ambalah Road Division, to the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

Lieut C Hoskyns, R E, Asst Engr, assumed temporary charge of the Multan Division from La la Narain Das, Ex Engr, on the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr B G Wallis, Asst Engr, is transferred from the second division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, to the Gurdaspur Division.

Col E N Sandilands Ex Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the Multan Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 9.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr C Donovan, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Agra, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut G W Anson, Offg Asst Comr, Jhansie, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the date on which he receives charge.

Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ghazeepore, during the absence on leave of Lieut R J Young, or until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Mirzapore, to officiate as Depy Supt of the Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr W Duthoit, or until further orders.

Mr G R Low, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Bareilly, to officiate as Sanitary Comr, N W P during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj C Planck, or until further orders.

Surgn C F Churchill, M B, doing duty with the 1st Batn, 8th Foot, Chukrata, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station from the 4th Dec. 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr J L Denniston, Asst Mag and Collr, from Mynpoory to Furruckabad.

Mr R G Hardy, Asst Mag and Collr, from Banda to Allahabad.

Mr G H List, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Muttra and Hatrass Light Railway, has been temporarily posted to the Goruckpore Subdivision of the Benares Provincial Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr W Brereton, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, in charge of the Dehra Doon Division, with effect from the 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

Mr R H O Whittall, Asst Conservator, 3rd grade, will take charge of the Dehra Doon Forests during Mr Brereton's absence.

Capt C W J Harrison, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, having returned from furlough reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 20th April, 1874, from which date he is appointed to officiate as Perel Asst to the Chief Engr, Irrigation Works, as a temporary arrangement.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Dr A Wood, Civil Surgn, attached to the Nurora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, with effect from the 15th July, 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE!"

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs	10 0
Per Copy ..... „	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines... Re. 1

Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.

Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.

The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.

Opinions of the Press.

The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

EDWARDS—STERLING—May 7th, at the Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Reverend E. H. DuBois, Sydney Onslow, second son of the late Rev. William Edwards, Rector of Horsepath, Oxfordshire, England, to Alice Maria, third daughter of the late Mr. Mark Sterling, of Madras.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

THE correspondent who favoured us some time ago with an interesting description of the reception of Mr. Forsyth's Embassy by the Ameer of Kashgar has been good enough to send us a second communication, which gives later intelligence of what the Embassy is doing than has yet been published in any Indian paper. Our correspondent, whose letter is dated the 13th of April, writes from Panja, the chief town of that highland principality of Wakhan which forms the valley of the Upper Oxus, and which, together with Badakshan, Prince Gortschakoff two years ago claimed as part of the territory of Bokhara, though he afterwards had the magnanimity to make them over to Lord Granville's *protégé*, the Ameer of Cabul. The letter is as follows:—

"Panja, Wakhan, April 13.

"The whole of the Embassy left Kashgar on the return journey to India on the 17th of March, arriving in two days' march at Yangi-Hissar, whence a party under Colonel Gordon was despatched on the 21st March for Sarikol and Wakhan. The party consisted of Colonel Gordon, Captains Biddulph and Trotter, and Dr. Stolickza. Captain Chapman was sent on the same day to Yarkand to make arrangements for the despatch of the heavy baggage of the party to India by the Kugiar and Yangi-Diwan route—a road which had been closed for several years, and which has at last been reopened—one of the first results of the success of Mr. Forsyth's mission to Kashgar. This route presents much fewer physical difficulties than any other line between Kashgaria and Ladakh; but it was formerly exposed to incursions from the robber tribes of Kungootis from Hunza and Nuggur, and hence was generally considered unsafe even for travellers marching in large caravans. It is believed that the strong rule of the Atalik Ghazi of Kashgar will prevent any recurrence of such an unsatisfactory state of things.

"Colonel Gordon's party reached Tashkurgan, the chief town of the Sarikol valley, on the 30th of March, after a somewhat severe journey, during which three high passes had to be crossed. After a halt of a couple of days for the purpose of resting the baggage animals, they continued their march to Panja, the chief town of the Wakhan valley—the most eastern extremity of the dominions of H. H. the Ameer of Cabul. Up to the villages at the head of the Wakhan valley our officers were the guests of the Ameer of Kashgar, whose dominions are contiguous to those of Wakhan, extending to Ak-tash, two days' journey west of Tashkurgan. The Ameer, with his usual liberality, had made the most excellent arrangements about supplies on the road, and the journey over the Pamir was accomplished without loss or disaster of any kind, although the weather was very severe and the party had to march for several days through heavy snow.

"The road taken was the same as that described by Major Montgomerie's Mirza, viz., over the 'Little Pamir.' It is hoped that they may return by the 'Great Pamir;' but, as it is reported that there is very heavy snow on the higher and more northern road, it is possible they may have to return to Yarkand by the same route by which they came.

"I believe it has been decided that none of the party are to return to India through Afghanistan, in which case the return of Mr. Forsyth and the head-quarters of the mission may be expected at an early date. Colonel Gordon's party will hardly be able to reach the plains of India before August.

"The party which crossed the Pamir has been well received in Wakhan by the Meer and other Afghan officials.

"This letter will go by way of Cabul and Peshawur."

Colonel Gordon's party have performed a memorable feat, for they are the first Europeans who have crossed the Pamir steppe since the time of Marco Polo, nearly six hundred years ago. The great Venetian traveller followed what our correspondent calls the northern road over the Pamir, this being then apparently the accustomed route of trade for travellers passing from Cabul and Herat into Kashgaria and China. Lieutenant Wood, whose narrative of his exploration of the upper Oxus was republished last year with an admirable introduction by Colonel Yule, succeeded in tracing the Panja river (as it is locally called) to its source in the great lake 16,000 feet above the sea described by Marco Polo; but he did not cross the Pamir, being compelled to retrace his steps to Cabul. The route known as the "Little Pamir" diverges to the south-east from the main valley of Wakhan, and, crossing the steppe, brings the traveller out on the other slope in the valley of the Yarkand river above Tashkurgan. Our correspondent describes the journey by this southern road from Yarkand to Panja as difficult but not perilous; and the public will await with impatience accounts of the return journey of Colonel Gordon's party by the "Great Pamir" into Kashgaria. That journey ought to be feasible in March, for Wood penetrated to Lake Sir-i-kol, the source of the Oxus, in February, though it is true that he made the last portion of his journey through the deep snow lying above the frozen river. It is, however, with the deepest regret we observe that the Government of India has really come to the determination not to let the Kashgar Mission or any members of it return to India by way of Afghanistan. This decision has, we presume, been forced upon the Government by imperative orders from home, for Lord Derby seems as nervous as his predecessor about the possible consequences of opening free communication between India and the dominions of Shere Ali. Colonel Gordon's party had penetrated within the region which may be regarded as the nucleus of Asia; for in the small space of mountain territory which is surrounded by the dominions of the Ameers of Kashgar and Cabul and the Maharajah of Cashmere the greatest rivers of Asia have their sources, and from this mountainous stem branch out the lofty ranges of hills, the Pamir to the north, the Hindoo Koosh to the west, the Suleiman to the south, and the Karakorum to the east, which buttress the great plains of this continent. The party of English explorers would have liked nothing better, we may be sure, than to make their way from Pamir to the south of the Hindoo Koosh down the Chitral Valley to Jellalabad and Peshawur instead of going to the north of that range into the Wakhan Valley, and they must have cast many a wistful look towards the road which an unintelligent policy forbade them to travel. Mr. Forsyth has done the best he could, and possibly has even exceeded his instructions, in sending a party across the Pamir into Afghanistan; but what a deplorable thing it is, in the interests of science and of trade, that this splendid opportunity should have been lost of exploring thoroughly all the passes between India and Eastern Turkistan! The Government of India would have nothing to fear if it sent a party of its officers to examine the Chitral Pass. There are no Russians there yet, and Prince Gortschakoff is hardly likely to lay claim to it for the next ten years, by which time the chances are that Russian troops will occupy Yarkand. There are only Dr. Leitner's friends, the Dards, and some other robber tribes, to be dealt with; and, if the British Government, having the Ameers of Cabul and Kashgar as its allies, and the Maharajah of Cashmere as one of its tributaries, cannot keep in order a few bands of highland robbers, and open a secure trade between India and the countries north of the Himalayas, by a pass which nature meant for an artery of trade, but which barbarism has kept shut it has simply been throwing away time and money in sending lacs of rupees to Shere Ali and a commercial mission to Yakoob Beg.

THE marriage of Mulharao Gaekwar at Nowsaree with a low caste woman named Luxmeebace, who is said to be the lawfully married wife of a British subject residing at present in Surat, is an event which either for good or for evil is likely to have an important effect on the future destiny of the Baroda State. The circumstances connected with this marriage are briefly as follow. The woman whom the Maharaja is now anxious to convert into a lawfully married wife was brought to Baroda by her father some nine or ten months ago, when she became the Maharaja's mistress. She is now said to be with child, and the Maharaja's extreme anxiety to possess an heir is the real motive for the important and unprecedented step which he has taken, by going through the marriage ceremonial. The political importance of Malharao Gaekwar's would-be marriage cannot be mistaken. The manufacture of an heir to the Baroda Gadee is an event in which the British Government as well as the whole of Guzerat are deeply concerned, and the slightest taint of illegality will of course be most jealously watched. The present marriage, however, carries on the face of it the most distinct marks of illegality if not of positive crime. The whole Maratha community are up in arms at the gross outrage to their caste which has been committed by the unholy marriage of the Maharaja with a woman whose caste and origin are alike obscure, and whose previous marriage to a husband still living is no secret. The Shastrees of course have been heavily bribed to assent to the Maharaja's wishes, and forced signatures are said to have been exacted from many of the dissentients. The religious and caste objections to the marriage are by no means the least important feature of the present case; but the distinct legality or illegality of the connection is likely to be put to a more distinct test by an appeal to the courts of law. It is no secret that the injured husband has been perpetually petitioning Government to take action in the case, and to rescue his wife from the Gaekwar's clutches. He is said to have engaged the assistance of eminent counsel in Bombay and to be in a position to prove his marriage beyond all reasonable doubt. He is a British subject, and is thus entitled to the protection and support of Government if he can establish his claim. As he was himself turned out of caste for marrying the woman who is now the cause of strife, and legal proceedings were in consequence taken, there cannot be much difficulty in proving this part of the case. What action the British Government will take in this case is at present unknown, but will be watched with the greatest interest by the whole of the native community, and more especially by Scindia and Holkar and other Maratha Chiefs.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SOME interesting experiments with the Marquis of Tweeddale's plough have been recently made upon soils in different parts of the Presidency. There seems to be no doubt that this kind of plough is, for ordinary Indian soil, inferior for practical purposes to the wooden plough which the natives commonly use, and that it would be absurd for Government to go to the expense of indenting upon Scotland for a supply of the Marquis's patent. The Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Gunesh Khind, has reported that the plough is, in common with all the ordinary European ploughs, of very little use on the soil and with the climate of the Deccan and the great part of India where rainfall is under 50 inches annually. Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Surat, states that the plough is of no use whatever in Surat, but might work in free sandy soil, and that the Marquis' cultivator is not suitable for Guzerat. The Superintendent, Bhurgaum Model Farm, and the Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Khandeish, agree that the plough has no advantage over the native plough. The only good word said for the plough is said by Mr. Shearer, Superintendent, Model Farm, Dharwar, who thinks that both the plough and the grubber of the Marquis are well suited for use in India, except where the soil is too moist or too dry. These facts are much in favour of the ancient and much abused Indian "earth-scraper."

MR. LAMB, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon for the Presidency, besides having a very high opinion of himself (as one might conclude from his practically informing Government that they had better allow him to purchase stud stallions in England, as he would know better than any man there the sort of horse required for this country), has also a high opinion of the usefulness of English horses for India. It is a disputed point whether Arab stallions or English stallions are the best to breed stock from in this country, and we notice that Mr. Ashburner, Collector in the Northern Division, inclines to doubt the wisdom of Mr. Lamb's enthusiastic preference for the horse of the old country. "I regret," says Mr. Ashburner, in a recent communication to Government regarding the Ahmedabad horse show, "that I cannot agree with so great an authority as Mr. Lamb on the relative merits of Arab and English stallions for breeding purposes. If horse breeding were carried on under the supervision of an experienced officer, I have no doubt that English horses may be used with advantage, but when we have to depend on the intelligence of the horse-keeper only, and are practically compelled to accept any mare, however unsuited to the stallion, provided she is up to a certain standard of height, I cannot help thinking that Arabs would be more suited to the country mares than English stallions. Perhaps if the English stallions that have been sent to this country had been better selected I should have had a better opinion of them.' This is a subject which lovers of the horse in India might take up and discuss with advantage.

WE all know that one of the chief assertions made by zealous Indian Revenue officers to prove that the poverty of ryots is not due to the racking severity of Government assessments upon the land is that the ryots are very extravagant in spending so much upon marriages and other ceremonies. Yet how is it that the rule in England is well-to-do farmers, and in India—at all events in Bombay Presidency—impoverished and indebted ryots? It cannot be alleged that the English farmer does not spend anything upon marriages, for that is one of the grand occasions of life when he deems extravagance no very heinous sin. We see from a correspondence going on in the home papers that the farmers are being accused of good living in other matters than marriages, and it is said that many of them are endeavouring to tread closely on the heels of the squirearchy, for which purpose they indulge in costly wines. In former days the rhyme as regards farmers used to run—

Man to the plough,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE WAR AND INDIA OFFICES.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

Correspondence between the War and India Offices has been published relative to the military expenses apportioned to the Indian revenue. The India Office insists that the amount is excessive, but the War Office contends that the English army really forms a reserve of the Indian army, thus enabling India to reduce the European forces thereto the lowest peace footing. The Marquis of Salisbury suggests that should the Government consider the matter better determined by a decision independent of both offices, that a reference to arbitration would meet with the cordial concurrence of the Indian Government.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

The French press in commenting upon the remarks made by Earl Russell and Lord Derby in the debate that took place in the House of Lords on the 4th inst., concerning the prospects of peace in Europe, affirm that the earnest desire of France is for peace.

The frost has considerably damaged the vineyards in France.

THE CARLIST WAR.

The Republicans have defeated the united Carlist bands, numbering 7,000 men, and commanded by Don Alphonse in Catalonia.

The Carlists are blockading Saint Sebastian.

Serious differences exist in the Ministry at Madrid.

OBITUARY—General Sir Archdale Wilson.

LONDON, 9TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10⅜d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£24 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96⅛.
4½ do. do.	98.
5½ do. do.	102¼.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58⅞.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Arbitrator, Abcelsior, Amelia and Timsah.

Arrival—Isabella.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Malwa.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. Thompson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 18th instant.

DURING the week ended the 13th of April the quantity of grain exported from Oudh was 101,335 maunds. The quantity imported was 6,463 maunds.

COLONEL MACANDREW and a party of friends, we read, have succeeded in bagging seven tigers in the Oudh terai, and have proceeded in the hope of further sport to the Nepal terai.

WE read in a contemporary that the earthwork of the Punjab Northern State Railway between Lahore and Wuzeeabad, and from thence to Jhelum, is progressing almost as fast as the civil authorities can make over the land.

DURING the month of April last the total exports of rice from Calcutta amounted to 195,175 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,56,930. In April last year the value of rice exported was Rs. 16,32,626, showing a decrease during the current year of Rs. 9,75,696.

COLONEL DES. BARROW, District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police in Oudh during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V C. The appointment is to take effect from the date of Colonel Barrow's receiving charge of the office.

THE *Englishman* is informed that the Lieutenant-Governor has received from members of the commercial community in Java a generous contribution of above Rs. 7,000 as a token of their sympathy with the sufferers from famine in Bengal. The sum has been put at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee.

WE are glad to learn that the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur. Mr. Cursetjee, who was, if we are not mistaken, educated in England, is one of our smartest Parsee barristers, and we have no doubt that he will do honour to the appointment.

EARLY yesterday morning the rain which was predicted came down with a will for about twenty minutes. The effect upon the face of the earth was instantaneous—trees looking fresh and green, and the earth becoming less adamantine. All yesterday a delicious fresh wind blew from the south, and if it continues Bombay's hot weather this year will be rendered very tolerable.

THE trial of the five men of the 18th Hussars for an attack with lethal weapons upon the inhabitants of a village at Bangalore, in consequence of which murder was committed, has been proceeding for some days past before the Madras High Court and was concluded on Friday. The jury retired to consider their verdict at 6 P.M., and at 10-30, the foreman having reported that they had not been able to agree, and was not likely to do so if locked up all night, Mr. Justice Kernan ordered them to be discharged. A fresh trial was to have commenced yesterday.

THE Tanjore correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes of the 7th instant:—"When writing yesterday it was blowing half a gale, the atmosphere being surcharged with thick dust. The wind increased towards noon, blowing steadily from W. S. W. At noon rain began to fall, but the quantity registered throughout the day was 55 inches only. The barometer at one o'clock had fallen to 29·62 and the thermometer was standing at 82°. At 2 P.M. the wind was at its highest, the barometer still standing at 29·62. From this it commenced to moderate slowly but steadily, until by seven o'clock we had our usual weather. This morning the sky still looks heavy, but there is no wind whatever. Occasionally we have a few drops of rain, but the storm appears to have expended itself.

THE following Resolution was issued on Friday by the Government of India:—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which has been caused to the Government of India, and to Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, by the sudden and premature death, on the 4th of May, of Mr. Henry LePoer Wynne while he was officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Mr. Wynne held for five years the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and in that capacity rendered most valuable service. He had recently filled with great credit an appointment on special duty in Cashmere; and the Government confidently anticipated for him a future career of high personal distinction and public utility."

THE *Indian Daily News* observes—"An eloquence, which the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* must envy, has guided the pen of a Western contemporary. In writing on that all-engrossing subject, the famine, the journal referred to (the *Times of India*) must, we fear, have received a rather exaggerated account of the rain-fall in North East Behar, when the following was penned:—'The icy sleet of piercing showers hurtling in the darkened air, the sudden thunder-claps from the sky, the strange smell begotten of long parched-up plains drinking in the suddenly bestowed copious moisture, the cattle all "yet with honest sweat" before, now creeping along the highways shivering under rushing rain and the trees, whilom with leaves all embrowned by dust, now dancing their brightened green leaves in the fitful snatches of sunlight, which break out and shoot over the earth, between shower and shower.'"

A GENTLEMAN who has just travelled over the Railway from Jollarpett informs the *Madras Mail* that the damage done to the line is of the most serious character, that two bridges about 20 miles apart have been swept away by the flood, and that a train was actually caught in the intermediate distance. But for this circumstance communications would have been almost entirely interrupted. As it is there are great delays and inconveniences in crossing the now bridgeless streams, passengers having to be borne across in chairs. Native passengers who were travelling by the entrapped train have been living in it for three days. No doubt the railway authorities will make every effort to restore temporary communication as expeditiously as possible, but to fully repair the injury that has been done will take a long time and cost a good deal of money. It is not very long ago that a Committee of Engineers examined the bridges on the Madras Railway, and it was fondly hoped that their deliberations would have prevented the occurrence of any more costly and dangerous accidents of this character.

IT appears to be somewhat doubtful whether sufficient support will be found in Calcutta for an Italian Opera Company for the coming season. The Committee have announced that unless fifty stalls in addition to the number which had been engaged at the time of their last meeting be bespoken by the 16th instant, the project would have to be abandoned. In view of such an eventuality the *Indian Daily News* has suggested the alternative of engaging a Company for the performance of the French Comic Opera; arguing from the favourable reception that has been accorded to Monsieur and Madame Berger de Place in Bombay and Calcutta. Monsieur de Place takes the opportunity of writing to the *Indian Daily News* offering his services in the endeavour to get together a company, and while thanking the public for the encouragement which has been offered to him points out the difficulties under which he presently labours owing to their being but himself and wife which prevents their giving many representations that are most attractive and confines their *repertoire* within a very small compass.

THE PARELL MILLS NUISANCE CASE.

RUSTOMJEE ARDASSER WADIA V. THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 1,70,000, has been dragging its slow length along before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. About fifteen more witnesses remain to be examined for the defendants after the vacation. The proceedings in connection with the plaintiff's case have already been reported by us at some length. Mr. Starling, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendants.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the defendants, said he thought it was not possible to overrate the importance of the decision which his Lordship would give in this case, for on it mainly depended the future of the most important industry that has ever been introduced into Bombay; and whether it was his Lordship's decision or the decision of the Court of appeal, the effect on the industry would be the same. A reference had been made to the subject in the Administration Report of the Bombay Government for 1872-73, pp. 22 and 23; and he did not think he could do better than read to the Court the remarks made therein:—"The demand for Bombay-made yarns and cloth goods continues to increase. As yet this industry is confined to the manufacture from inferior cotton of the coarser and cheaper classes of goods. Attention is, however, now being given to the capabilities of superior varieties of cotton for the production of articles of more delicacy and of greater value. The enhanced relative value which this movement is calculated to give to the finer classes of cotton, and the consequent inducement offered to increased care in the production of the staple, give these experiments a general interest. In competing with English-made articles for the home (internal) trade, the local manufacture has the advantage of freedom from duty. The returns from Sind and Aden show, however, that Bombay-made cloth can, on equal terms, compete successfully with the produce of English mills. To meet the growing demand for these manufactures, eighteen steam-mills are now at work furnished with over 4,500 looms and 450,000 spindles, and giving employment to more than 10,000 persons. The daily out-turn of yarn is said to fall but little short of 100,000 pounds; and it is estimated that when the mills now under construction are in working order, the present out turn will be increased by one-half. The weekly consumption of the local mills is about 1,500 bales, or 6½ per cent. of the total average cotton crop. It is estimated that in a few years, if the present rate of development continues, 15 to 20 per cent. of the entire cotton crop will be consumed within the country." It would be seen, therefore, that it was impossible, as he had said, to overrate the importance of this industry to Bombay; and it was an industry which Mr. Aspin had stated to be peculiarly adapted to the people of this country. The amount of capital invested, and the amount of labour employed had been enormous, the children of the labouring classes were being trained to honest and active industry; and every one interested in spinning mills knew the productive industry of the mills. Now, the working of the industry could be at any time hampered, if not stopped, by actions such as the present. If an action like this could once be maintained against this mill, which diffuses the smallest quantity of smoke, it follows that every other mill in the town would be liable to have its operations impeded and its working stopped for a fancied or trifling annoyance. It was true the chimneys infringed against the provisions of the Municipal Act; but it was well known that those provisions had hitherto been a dead letter; and the Government had not attempted to reverse the order of nature and say—where there was fire there must be no smoke. All that was necessary to do was to see that reasonable steps were taken to lessen the nuisance and keep it to a minimum; that the furnaces should be so constructed and be used in such a way as not to cause material injury to the comfort or material depreciation to the property of other persons residing in the neighbourhood. In the High Court of Chancery the rule laid down by the House of Lords in the St. Helen's Smelting Company v. Tipping had been restored by Lord Selbourne, and related to what may be considered to be the law on the subject. The learned counsel proposed to enquire what that law was. His learned friends on the other side, in opening their case, referred to a passage in Kerr's Book on Injunctions, in which the law is laid down, and laid down very badly. Of course the principle with regard to this class of nuisances is the same. A nuisance arising from noise, smoke, coal-dust, or smell was exactly the same as one arising from obstruction of light and air, pouring in water, offensive matter, &c. But the cases in which the Court has power to grant injunctions as to nuisances arising from noise and smoke were very much fewer than of those arising from obstruction of light and air, passing streams of water, or deposits of offensive matter. The learned counsel quoted passages from Mr. Kerr's book, remarking that the best definition which could be found was in Lord Justice Knight-Bruce's decision as Vice-Chancellor in the case of Walter v. Self (De Gex and Smale, pp. 315 and 321.) The Vice-Chancellor laid down the law in this way. (Reads it.) Here all that the Court had to consider was whether the nuisance arising from smoke, coal, or cotton-dust was such as to render the quality of the atmosphere to an important degree less compatible with the comforts of human existence, with the way of life and convenience and habits of the Parsees of Bombay. Turning to the case of a brick-field, in which the Vice-Chancellor made important observations applicable to this case, the learned advocate said it was different from the present case. In that case the walls were not raised very high, and the smoke often escaped through the interstices of the bricks and communicated to and became incorporated with the air around at a low level. The Vice-Chancellor remarked that, both on principle and authority, ought the inconvenience to be such as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort and mode of life among the English people before the Court could interfere. The learned advocate accepted this definition. Here the case was that of a mill with a chimney of a considerable height from which the smoke mixed with the air at a high altitude. The nuisance of which the plaintiff complained ought to be something more than what merely affected his sense of delicacy or fastidiousness, and more than a mere peg to hang an action upon. Was it an inconvenience materially interfering with the ordinary comfort of human existence—not a dainty mode of living, but plain, sober, and steady living as was common among the Parsees—was it an inconvenience which tended to deteriorate or destroy the ordinary comfort and convenience of a Parsee?

Mr. Justice Bayley—You see the tenants of four of the bungalows are other than Parsees: they are Europeans.

The Advocate-General said he was coming to that point. Referring to the plaintiff himself, the learned advocate said there was scarcely any Parsee who had a more healthy *physique* than Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia. Had the nuisance interfered with his health or affected his rotundity, his comfort of mind or of body? Certainly not from appearances. He had never complained of illness, or even a headache, nor that a single thing he wished to do had been interfered with. Had any of the ladies of his family suffered? It was in evidence that the noise did not in the least affect them. As to his European tenants, two remained the whole time, and the third (Mr. Knight) had proceeded to Calcutta to take up an appointment there and had recorded his opinion that he suffered no nuisance from the mills. The fourth house was still let at considerably above the rent of houses of that kind; and, therefore, if the case be tested by appearances or other considerations, there was not the slightest evidence to show that the mill had interfered with the ordinary physical comfort or health of those persons, or that the plaintiff or any of his tenants had suffered in any manner in the slightest degree.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you, then, contend that he has not suffered any actionable wrong?

The Advocate-General said the plaintiff's comforts had not been materially interfered with, and that he had not made out any case.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Not even for damages?

The Advocate-General said he would show that he had made out no case even for damages. The injuries he might have sustained were such as would not in law entitle him to damages. The same views as those he had already cited were ably laid down by Lord Westbury, in the case of Jackson v. The Duke of Newcastle (23 Law Journal, Chancery, 698.) It was a very important decision by a man of great common sense, who was also a thorough man of the world. That was a case in which the nuisance complained of was the obstruction of light and air, and one on which the Advocate-General laid stress as favouring his view of the law in cases of this kind. It was held in that case that the injury must be an injury to property which rendered it materially unsuitable for the purposes to which it was applied or materially depreciated its value; or lessened considerably the enjoyment which the owner had of it. The principle laid down by Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce was again repeated by Lord Justice Turner in the case of Goldsmith v. The Tunbridge Wells Commissioners, (Law Reports, Chancery Appeals, 354.) The nuisance complained of was a stream of water being let in, which flowed through the plaintiff's estate. There Lord Justice Turner said the Court would only interfere where the injury sustained was permanent and serious; and his Lordship noticed the case of the Attorney-General v. The Sheffield Gas Consuming Company, where the nuisance consisted in the digging up of the street and disturbing the pavement by an unauthorised Gas Company, and in which it was held that no case had been made out for an injunction; and where the Lord Chancellor remarked—"Every day there are nuisances committed in London, but I think this is not a case in which the Court ought to interfere." And again, he said—"I confess I have come to the conclusion—is the suit of such a nature as to justify a Court in interfering?" Lord Justice Turner said—"The same principle must govern the Court—what is the extent of injury when the Court may interfere? It is so in cases of trespass, and so I take it to be in cases of nuisance." The Advocate-General said he need not cite any more cases to show that it was not in every case that the Court interfered and granted an injunction. The injury complained of should be material, something that interferes with the comfort and health of the tenants, something that materially deteriorates by direct means the value of the property.

Mr. Justice Bayley said one of the strongest cases was the case against the Birmingham Company, where a man, seven miles down, stopped the sewage.

The Advocate-General, in continuing his remarks, said there was no doubt whatever that smoke is a nuisance, but it is not injurious to health. That was decided by the Master of the Rolls (Law Reports, 3 Equity cases, 409). But he concurred with the definition given by Lord Justice Knight-Bruce in Walter v. Self; and he says—"Is mere annoyance such as to materially interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence?" That was the question his Lordship had to determine here. The great principle upon which the Court would proceed was that laid down in the case of the St. Helens Smelting Company v. Tipping (11 House of Lords, 642.) The plaintiff here was doing exactly what the plaintiff in that case was held to have done, namely, standing upon his extreme right. Here the plaintiff had not shown that there was a sensible interference with his comfort and the enjoyment of his property.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you say he has not shown an interference with his comfort and enjoyment?

The Advocate-General said not a sensible interference; but he has shown a trifling interference which did not entitle him to an injunction. He spoke of large volumes of smoke issuing from the chimney, which the wind blew into his houses, depositing soot upon some bed sheets. Now he (the learned counsel) would prove when he came to analyse the evidence, that plaintiff said that it was only for two days in the year the smoke was so dense as to deposit smut on his bed sheets; and when the sheets were opened for inspection, his Lordship would be surprised that such an action should be brought in a matter of so trifling a nuisance. With the exception of those two days, plaintiff had said, the smoke was carried in an opposite direction to that of his house. The plaintiff lived in a part or district of Bombay which had been selected for many years past for building mills of this kind. Here was this mill on the site of the George III. Jute and Flax Company, of which some of the plaintiff's own relatives were the promoters. On the other side were the Albert Mills, of which plaintiff's own brother was a director. A little further to the south were the Gas Works, and crossing the road to the east were the Bombay Royal Mills; and beyond that the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills. A little further on other mills would be found, and several others were in course of erection. In fact the whole locality is full of mills. When a man lived in a locality where the operations of trade were carried on, he must submit to certain inconveniences, not forgetting that they increased the value of his property. It must be submitted that these spinning mills were absolutely beneficial to the inhabitants; and it was for the plaintiff to show that defendants were conducting their operations in a way that was destructive of good neighbourhood. Good neighbourhood was essential to a town, but a slight interference with the individual comforts of a person was trifling. So long as the defendants performed the conditions of good neighbourhood, so long as they did all in their power to diminish the nuisance, the plaintiff could not complain, and that was all he had a right to claim: not because to had a sensitive tympanum, a sensitive nose, or was sensitive in his ears, had he a right to say "you shall stop your trade."

Mr. Justice Bayley—Your proposition is that a man may stick mills all around my house and increase the smoke, and that I have no remedy. Rather a bold proposition!

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord, it might be a bold proposition; but I will show that is the law as held by Courts in England.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I cannot endorse such a proposition.

The Advocate-General said he would show that that was the law. In a case he would refer to, a silk manufactory was put up within seventeen yards of a lady's house; and yet a bill for an injunction was dismissed. The defendants were entitled to certain concessions for the free exercise of their trade. Now, the effect of the smoke had been spoken to by various witnesses for the plaintiff; and Mr. Wilcox, a surveyor, said, he had been frightened out of his life by the dense volumes of smoke issuing from the defendants' chimney. But his evidence was never very reliable, and in this case was still less so. The question as to the mills was whether it was a necessary trade, and whether they were suitably placed for the purposes of that trade?

Mr. Justice Bayley—Suppose a person established a place for working a series of steam hammers near your house, would that be a nuisance?

The Advocate-General said he had no case of a steam hammer before him, but he had before him a case of steam-rollers, in which Lord Granville adopted the language of Mr. Justice Mellor in the Smoke Case at Shields, holding that the only question was, whether the injury was so serious as to interfere with the comforts and enjoyment of life, not whether the nuisance was against an individual, but whether in the town of Shields?

Mr. Justice Bayley—Shields is a very dirty place!

The Advocate-General admitted Shields was a very dirty place, but still the question was whether, having regard to the habits and customs of the inhabitants, the smoke from the defendants' chimney was such as to constitute an actionable nuisance, whether it caused sensible inconvenience, or injury which sensibly interfered with the enjoyment of life. He would ask whether the smoke from the Morarjee Goculdas Mills was such as to constitute an actionable nuisance, not as against Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia and his sheets, but as against the residents of Parell? These spinning mills were proving the means of developing the great resources of the country; and the Court would not step in and allow Mr. Wadia to hold an injunction over the defendants' heads and stop their working the mill. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that there was any sensible interference with comfort or any diminution of the value of property; and if there was any such diminution, the learned advocate said it did not arise from the erection of mills, but was owing to the general depreciation of house property in Bombay. From the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, it would be seen that, since mills had been erected, the valuation of property in the locality had actually increased; and it would be shown that the annual valuation of plaintiff's property had within the last few years rather increased than diminished. The best evidence on the point would be found from the assessments. The plaintiff had greatly exaggerated the value of his bungalows and had proceeded on a fallacious basis in his calculations. The learned advocate said he would take three dates in support of his proposition—1868, about the time when the defendants commenced their operations; 1872, when the plaint was filed; and 1873. In 1868, house No. 1 was set down at Rs. 3,350 annually; in 1872 at Rs. 1,900; and in 1873 at the same figure. His Lordship would see that the fall was not in consequence of the proximity of the mills. In 1868, house No. 2 was valued at Rs. 1,500 annually; in 1872 at Rs. 1,500; and in 1873 at Rs. 1,560. In 1868, house No. 3 was valued at Rs. 360; in 1872 at Rs. 360; and in 1873 at Rs. 600. In 1868, house No. 4 was assessed at Rs. 1,500; in 1872 at Rs. 1,100; and in 1873 at Rs. 1,200. In 1868, house No. 5 was assessed at Rs. 1,000; in 1872 at Rs. 1,200; and in 1873 at Rs. 1,200. So that taking it all round, and taking the values shown to be fairly represented, it would be seen that the value of all the plaintiff's property remained stationary. There had been a great falling off since the time of the mania. At least the above result showed that, though the value by assessment was a rateable value, the substantial value of the property had not varied from 1868 to 1873. It would be shown that the valuation of the surveyors, already shown by cross-examination to be unsatisfactory, was not at all to be sustained. It would be shown that Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia is building a bungalow in the neighbourhood, for which the rent offered was below the amount which the plaintiff got. It would be shown that another convenient property, the Chummar Baug, with several bungalows on it, occupied by Parsee gentlemen of influence and standing in their community, and with valuable trees, containing 119,000 square yards of land, sold for Rs. 1,02,000. It would be shown that the value of other property in the locality was falling. Not long ago 250,000 square yards of land near the Foras road behind the Elphinstone College was bought by the Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo for Rs. 65,000; so that the depreciation which the plaintiff lamented was a depreciation common to all the property in that part of the island. It would be shown that Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia was realising very good rents—better rents infact than other owners. A fine bungalow formerly occupied by the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay was now let for Rs. 150. With regard to house No. 3, the police station, it should be shown that other bungalows quite as good were let only for Rs. 35 or Rs. 40; and that other bungalows quite as good as Mr. Knight's, or Mr. Soden's, or Mr. Gostling's, were getting less rents than what Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia got for his property. It would be shown that Mr. Soden and other tenants of the plaintiff were not leaving, and that they were not so far frightened as to leave, nor did Mr. Knight leave on account of the proximity of the mill. The fact was that the plaintiff was getting very adequate rent for his bungalows. Having regard to the principles laid down by the judges to whose opinions he had referred, the Advocate-General asked if there was a case made out for an injunction as to noise and smoke, for as to smell and cotton dust the case had been abandoned for the plaintiff. As regarded noise and smoke, he would show that there had not been at any time more than a slight inconvenience, and that was only during the period from May to September 1872. He did not propose to go through the evidence, but that was shown by the evidence already recorded. Since September 1872 there was nothing on which the plaintiff could hang a claim either for damages or for an injunction. All the cases of nuisance stood upon the same footing; and Mr. Scoble asked his Lordship to say this was not a case for an injunction. On this point, he would refer to the case of Johnson v. Wyatt, (2 De Gex, Jones and Smith, 18,) a case in which a photographic studio had been erected interfering with the lights of the plaintiff. Lord Justice Turner said the case must be disposed of on the merits, and held that, as the obstruction was of a temporary character, no case was made out. Here the Advocate-General said that, so far as the nuisance was concerned, it was only casual and temporary, depending on the direction of the wind; and that in other respects it not having been proved that the property is lessened in value or rendered less suitable for habitation, the plaintiff had failed to establish a case either for an injunction or for damages. Lord Justice Turner held, in the case just cited, that the nuisance, which was only casual and temporary, was not a sufficient cause, standing by itself, for an injunction. In the case of the Carriers' Company v. The Corn Mills, (11th Jurist, new series, 719) the same principle was laid down by Lord Justice Turner, who said—"Some material and substantial injury must be established, and the *onus* of proving it must rest upon the plaintiff." In the case of Clarke v. Clarke, (1st Chancery Appeals, 16) the same principle was upheld, and Lord Cranworth remarked that "where a house is situated in a populous town, the Court will not interfere unless an obstruction is caused to the ordinary enjoyment of life." The decision of Lord Cranworth was concurrent with the decision of the House of Lords in the case of the St. Helens Smelting Company v. Tipping. What the plaintiff was bound to show was, that the nuisance was such as to interfere with the ordinary enjoyment and occupation of life; and he had not shown that it did interfere with the ordinary occupation of his life or of any members of his family.

Mr. Justice Bayley—One of the witness says he would not take Mr. Knight's bungalow as a gift.

The Advocate-General—What Mr. Pedder says is quite different; and he went twice to see Mrs. Knight. Besides that is not evidence which the Court will act upon.

Mr. Justice Bayley—There is the injuction continued.

The Advocate-General—Yes, that is so, but we fixed our steam jets before the judgment was given. All I knew is that the steam jets were fixed after the rule *nisi*, but before it was made absolute. When I come to discuss the conduct of the plaintiff, it would have an important bearing on the question of costs. The principal in Clarke v. Clarke, said the learned counsel, was followed by Duvelle v. Pitchard, (1st Chancery Appeals, 251) and Robson v. Whittingham, in the same volume, 442, also a light case. The learned advocate also referred to Dent v. The Auction Mart Company and Yates v. Jack; and argued upon the general principles laid down in Clarke v. Clarke and Tipping v. The St. Helens Smelting Company in favour of his client's case.

(*To be continued.*)

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th May, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 87, rainfall 10 cents.

CARWAR, 11th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly thermometer 85, barometer 29·96, rainfall 22 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th May, 9-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind east south, south-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29-84.

TUTICORIN, 11th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 89, barometer 29-74

VINGORLA, 11th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 91, rainfall 4 cents.

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INDIAN NEWS.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—During the past week, a huge monkey has been perambulating some of the streets of Black Town, causing some alarm to the inmates of houses, especially those in which there are young children. He put in an appearance generally early in the morning, and the size of the brute makes him formidable.—*Madras Mail.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDRABAD.—Sir Salar Jung is making great improvements in Hyderabad. Many of the streets, which were so crowded that a carriage could hardly pass, have been widened; many dilapidated houses have been pulled down and rebuilt; the road leading from the Residency to the city has been widened considerably; a new range of double-storied buildings is now in progress; a large fountain erected at Sookahouse, near Cha Khaman, plays daily; the Char Minar, which is in the centre of the city, is being repaired at the cost of a lakh of rupees; a new road is being made from the city to the Meer Allum Tank, and a new market is under construction.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—From the Calcutta Commercial Guide for April we see that, as compared with April 1873, there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 75,05,688, and in the value of specie and bullion imported of Rs. 8,93,773. There was a considerable increase in the value of copper and iron imported, but the chief increase is due to rice, which comes under the general heading of "all other imports." Mercantile exports, on the other hand, show a decrease in value of Rs. 31,52,371, but specie and bullion an increase of Rs. 9,03,401. The items of merchandise showing the principal increases are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, silk, gunny bags, hides, opium, and linseed; raw cotton, rice, jute, and raw silk, all showing a very large decrease. The Customs collections show a nett decrease of Rs. 32,190.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT AT MUDDAPORE ON THE CHORD LINE.—A European Fireman was doing some work under his engine; before starting the driver called out to him asking if he was ready. The fireman answering said he was ready, the driver thinking that all was right, put on steam and started the engine; unfortunately the fireman had said he was ready too soon, as he was not from under the engine, thinking that he would get out before the driver put on steam. This was not the case, and before the fireman could get clear from under the engine, the wheels passed over his legs cutting them in a frightful manner, also injuring the lower part of his body. They took him down to Assensole; everything was done to him that could be done to try and save his life, but he died in a few minutes after he arrived there. Before he died he said it was entirely his own fault, and that he sang out he was ready before he was, and that his driver was not in the least to blame. He was buried in Raneegunge between 6 and 7 in the evening of the same day (5th May) Mr. Leworth, the District Loco. Superintendent, the Loco. foreman, and many of his comrades followed his remains to his resting-place.—*Indian Daily News.*

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

"Improvements in the manufacture of gas, and in the treatment of the residues therefrom, and in the combination of gases for the production of light and heat, and in the apparatus employed therein:" by Henry Skoines, of 7, Argyle Street, King's Cross, in the County of Middlesex, England.

"Improvements in telegraphic: apparatus" by Sir William Thomson, Knight, of Glasgow College, Doctor of Laws and Professor of natural Philosophy in the University and College of Glasgow, and Fleeming Jenkin, of No. 5, Fettes Row, Edinburgh. "Improvements in the method of raising sunken ships or vessels and other submerged property, and of rendering ships or vessels buoyant, and also in apparatus to be used for the above purposes:" by Constantine Vafea, and Tharypos Vafea, of Liverpool, England.

"Improvements in telegraphic apparatus, consisting in the counteracting of static induction and other changes, with special reference to long lines or submarine cables:" by Joseph Barker Stearns, of Boston, United States of America.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE have been considerable arrivals of treasure this week, both from Europe and from the East; and in the bazaar there is again an easier feeling as regards money. When the Mint has had time to turn those and the coming imports into coin, a further fall in the terms for accommodation may be expected, but there are still influences at work which may again postpone a cheap money market. Government is still drawing very large sums away from the Bank. Their cash-balance in Calcutta has this week been intrenched upon to the extent of 35 lakhs, reducing their balance to the almost unprecedented sum of 17 lakhs; and although their balances up-country have increased by two lakhs it must be kept in view that the Maharajah Scindia has paid in 20 lakhs at Allahabad for the State Railways, otherwise a reduction of 18 lakhs would have been witnessed in those balances also. Another thing that may affect the immediate future of the money market here is the maturing of very large time-bargains in Government paper, which were made last month, when a falling money market seemed close at hand. The bazaar bought very largely, somewhere from 30 to 50 lakhs, it is generally estimated; and there can be little doubt that considerable borrowing will be requisite, even allowing for many of the buyers selling out and paying the differences, and for others who will retire to their countries, and leave their contracts to take care of themselves. Whether the borrowing take place at the Bank or in the bazaar, this influence can hardly but retard the drop in rates of interest. Owing to the heavy drafts of Government, the Bank's cash-balance here has been reduced by 10 lakhs during the week. The "other" deposits show the large increase of 37 lakhs, very probably owing, in a great measure, to transfers from the Government account in the shape of Council Bills. The changes in the accounts of accommodation to the public are again quite unimportant. A reduction of 9 lakhs in the discounts and loans, against an increase of 2 lacs in the Credits against Government Securities. The Bank's investments in Government paper have increased by 3 lakhs, and their cash-balances at the branches by 20 lakhs.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF THE SOUTH OF INDIA.

WE extract from the last report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey the following account of the coal-bearing districts in South India:—

"In the south, Mr. King accomplished a very satisfactory season's work in the region of the lower Godavery. He revisited the Singareni coal-field, which he had discovered and described in the preceding season. Numerous trial borings had meanwhile been put down by the Nizam's officers, and a considerable amount of coal proved, although the seam was not found to be continuous throughout. The Beddadanole coal-field was fully examined; and although no outcrop was discovered, there is considerable hope that coal exists. Mr. King gave full directions for prosecuting the search by borings, and orders have been given by the Madras Government for their being carried out. This field is not, like the Singareni field, circumscribed within very narrow limits by the older rocks. The actual area of measures exposed is not larger than that of Singareni; but the rocks are seen to pass beneath an extensive spread of a younger formation, and there is at least a chance of there being a considerable field, much of it in British territory. In this region we had hitherto only discriminated three members of this great rock series; namely, the Talchiers, the Barakars, and the Kamthi sandstones, which Mr. Blanford had followed down the Godavery and Pranhita valleys from Chanda and Nagpoor, where he had, from the evidence of the fossil plants, ranked them in the Damuda horizon. From other fossil evidence, found in this confused upper sandstone series of the Godavery basin, it has long been considered that in part at least it represents formations younger than the reputed age of the Damudas. The obscurity regarding the correlation of this whole series of rocks with established formations has been owing to the failure hitherto to link any important portion of it with beds containing a distinctive marine fauna. Such a connection has long since been made for the Rajmahal group through the Kach deposits; but the connection of the Rajmahal group itself in its typical area with the main rock series is very uncertain. Mr. King has at last been so fortunate as to hit upon what may yield a clue to our puzzle—a fossiliferous zone of marine beds at Ragavapuram, thirty miles due west of Rajamandri, well intercalated with the upper sandstones, continuous with those overlying the Beddadanole coal measures. In the same region, at Inn-garaz-Katapali, thirty miles north-north-east of Coconada, he also found fossils, in some detached sandstone beds along the northern margin of the Godavery delta. These latter fossils have been recognized by Dr. Stoliczka as on the horizon of his Oomia zone (uppermost jurassic) in the Kach series, the same which had long since been assimilated to the Rajmahal group. The Ragavapuram fossils did not reach in time for Dr. Stoliczka to examine them. They are at least specifically different from those of Innaparaz, and underlie a rock which Mr. King conjectures to represent that of the outliers. The facies of them, so far as a non-expert can pronounce, is jurassic. Above all these rocks, and underlying the trap, Mr. King discriminates a belt of sands with a thin limestone characteristically similar to the Lameta or infra-trappean group of the Central Provinces, and which he conjectures to be cretaceous; the fossils in the lime-stone being distinct from those of the well known Pangadi inter-trappean beds close by. The working out of all these suggestions is of the greatest importance to the geological history of India.

"In this connection notice may appropriately be taken of a document quite recently published and circulated by the Government of Madras. It consists of a large scale map, in divers colours, of a small area on the Kistna river about fifty miles south by east of the Singareni coal-field; with an explanatory text by Colonel Applegath, in which the old assertions are repeated regarding his discovery of coal there many years ago, with the addition that, having recently visited the

services in the Zambesi mission were called into existence by the labours of Livingstone. While on the Zambesi Mr. Waller became intimately acquainted with Dr. Livingstone, and co-operated with him to the utmost of his power in his philantrophic labours in the cause of Africa. Then comes General Rigby, whose presence here at this moment proves the deep sympathy which most Englishmen entertain for the cause for which Livingstone lived and died — namely, the abolition of slavery throughout East and Central Africa. While political resident at Zanzibar, General Rigby released eight thousand slaves. He assisted Burton and Speke and Grant during their explorations in Africa, and has ever since evinced undying hostility to that system which exists in Africa, with admiration for all efforts made to crush the evil, and consequently those of the lamented Livingstone. Mr. James Young, jun., the son of the celebrated Scotch chemist, is also one of this interesting party. His father it was who first discovered the value of the enormous beds of cannel coal in Scotland, and who also invented paraffin. In his letters Livingstone speaks of "Sir Paraffin Young," alluding to his old friend. He also bestowed the name of his friend on one of the most important branches of the Zulaba, to commemorate the friendship which had existed between them since their school days. His son's presence therefore, down here is only another proof of the sincere respect felt for the memory of Dr. Livingstone, and another link towards completing the circle of his friends how assembled in Southampton. Then there is Mr. Oswell Livingstone, the second son of the renowned traveller, who is now completing his studies for the medical profession in Glasgow. His father, before setting out for Africa, prepared himself, by a course of medical studies by which he became a licentiate of the Faculty of Medicine. Mr. Arthur Laing, though also an African traveller in the general acceptation of the sentence, is here on an important and responsible mission which he is waiting the arrival of the Malwa to complete, having already fulfilled the first part in delivering the papers and diaries of the deceased doctor, with which he was entrusted at Zanzibar for the Foreign Office. Last, though by no means least, is Mr. H. M. Stanley, through whose great courage and indomitable perseverance the long lost Livingstone was found at Ujiji, on the 10th of November, 1871. It is one thing to say "Stanley found Livingstone," but it is quite another to know of the hardships that were endured, and the hairbreadth escapes that were run by that enterprising young man in accomplishing his meritorious mission. Mr. Stanley arrived at Ujiji in time, and only in time, to resuscitate poor Livingstone, who was then suffering from the same disease which has now resulted in his death. Though at that time and long before Livingstone had been seriously ailing, owing in a measure to want of nourishment, which he was unable to take, still the presence of so welcome a visitor as Mr. Stanley rapidly revived the drooping spirits of the great traveller, so much so that when, four months afterwards, Stanley took his departure, the health and strength of Livingstone were apparently restored. Animated by renewed vigour Livingstone resolved to further pursue his explorations, notwithstanding the earnest persuasion of Stanley to return to England. Though, as Mr. Stanley argued, he had then fulfilled his promise made to Sir Roderick Murchison, still Livingstone conceived that his mission was not fully accomplished, and hence his resolve to await the supplies which Stanley afterwards sent him from Zanzibar, to enable him to continue his researches. When on the 14th of March, 1872, Stanley left Livingstone, to retrace the hundreds of miles he had journeyed before he found the object of his search, one of the most emphatic requests which the doctor made of him was to send him "free men," and not slaves, for his experience had taught him how unreliable slaves were. And how costly had been his experience, an experience which has indirectly caused his death. The free men were sent him, as he requested, and the experiment in which he had firm belief proves to have been a wise one, for it is to the free men that we are indebted for the relics to which those gentlemen whom I have enumerated are waiting to do honour.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES OF 1873.

REPORT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

WAR OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS, JAN. 1, 1874.

SIR,—The concentration of troops at Dartmoor and Cannock Chase during the recent autumn, although on a much smaller scale than that of last year, was still such as to justify me in forwarding to you my views on the subject. The system adopted for the conduct of the military manœuvres differed very materially from that of the preceding year. Instead of a force of, in round numbers, 30,000 men being assembled in one locality, and formed into two distinct army corps for the purpose of operating against each other, we on this occasion had (including the Curragh) three different bodies of troops assembled in three different parts of the country, the strength at each part amounting to about 10,000 men. From what I myself observed whilst at Dartmoor, and also from all the information I have been able to obtain from officers of experience, I have come to the conclusion that this alteration in the system has not proved so successful, from an instructional point of view, as I could desire. The Camp at Dartmoor, however valuable it might have been under ordinary circumstances of weather, was rendered of little avail, instructionally, by reason or the unexampled wetness of the season. Great privation and discomfort had in consequence to be endured by the troops. At Cannock Chase the ground on which the troops encamped was, on the whole, sound and well suited for the purpose. The weather, although at times far from favourable, was not so bad as to prevent active field operations being carried on, which was frequently the case at Dartmoor. So limited, however, was the area on which the operations could be conducted, that it was impossible to prevent the movements of even so small a force degenerating into those of an ordinary field day on ground thoroughly well known to all engaged. From the experience we have now had of military manœuvres on a somewhat extended scale during the three last years, I am strongly inclined to the belief that it would be highly beneficial to the best interests of the service, as well as much more instructive to all who were called upon to take part in them, that manœuvres more nearly resembling those of 1872 should be undertaken, than that camps of instruction, such as those at present under consideration, should be formed annually in various parts of the country. The difficulties, however, arising from the very limited number of localities suitable for the purpose, are such as to prevent this being carried out. Under existing circumstances, I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, but not without much hesitance, that manœuvres on a large scale (such as those of 1872) should be undertaken about once every three years. I feel convinced that much practical information might be imparted, more especially to the auxiliary forces, if a succession of corps of all kinds, regular and auxiliary, were brought together at Aldershot, to the number of 12,000 to 15,000 for a time, and placed under canvas, when no larger concentration takes place. A reduced but somewhat similar number to assemble at the Curragh. It would be the force so assembled to be regularly organised and drilled under the immediate supervision of general staff officers accustomed to their work, and also to working together. Great pratical usefulness would also, in my opinion, result from attempting, in time of peace, as it were, a rehearsal of what would certainly happen in case we were attacked on our own shores. I think that we should endeavour occasionally to habituate officers and men to sudden changes of locality at a moment's notice. I would therefore suggest that one of the two intermediate autumns should be employed in effecting a concentration of a body of troops of all arms, collected from different parts of the country, at some locality which, in case of invasion, would form a point of strategical importance. The details of such a concentration would be excellent practice for the officers of the staff, and the regimental officers and men would thereby become habituated to sudden transportations by road and rail in larger bodies. Every period of three years would thus be employed as follows:—1. Camp of instruction at Aldershot 2. concentration of troops for defence. 3. Manœuvres on an extended scale. By this arrangement a much greater number of the auxiliary forces would receive instruction (so much needed) in the duties of a camp life. I may also add that the difficulty of making such arrangements as will suit the convenience of Militia regiments would thus be met; and this is, in my opinion, a great object to gain. On the recent occasion considerable inconvenience was caused by regiments, after being duly ordered for duty at one or other of the camps of instruction, not being in a position, from some sufficient reason, to be present at the manœuvres. I would bring to your notice a subject which though apparently of no great moment is one which bears most directly on the conduct of the manœuvres and the contentment of the army generally. The subject I refer to is the loss entailed by unavoidable wear and tear to the men's clothing and kits during the time they are engaged in the manœuvres. The amount has been so great, and the stoppages which have been incurred in consequence so large, that I am bound to call your serious attention to the subject, in hope that it will receive the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's government. In my report on last year's manœuvres I drew your attention to the very unsatisfactory method adopted for mounting those officers who are temporarily employed on the staff; I suggested at the time that a daily allowance in money should be made. It is with great satisfaction that I learn that this latter method has proved to be successful on the present occasion. It seems to me very desirable that some means should be adopted for calling out some portion of the army reserve for exercise during the summer and autumn months. This, too, is a subject which to my mind is well worthy of consideration. Before concluding these few general observations and passing on to remark upon the camps of instruction separately, I wish to bring to your notice the very high terms in which, on all hands, the conduct and general bearing of the officers, none-commissioned officers, and men of every branch of the service have been borne testimony to. The cheerful manner in which the privations and discomfort were endured at Dartmoor was worthy of all praise, and reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. At Cannock Chase, too, the general behaviour and sobriety of the men, often under very great temptation from the so-called kindness of their friends, were, I am informed, most satisfactory. I avail myself of this opportunity to tender to one and all my thanks for the manner in which they have on this occasion upheld the name and character of the British soldier. Great assistance was rendered to the chaplains' department by the local clergy and ministers of religion. Frequent additional services were voluntarily held during the time the troops were in camp, and I am informed that they were generally well attended. The arrangements for carrying on the police duties in camp are a subject of the highest importance. Both at Dartmoor and Cannock Chase I am informed that these duties were performed to the entire satisfaction, not only of the military, but also the civil, authorities. A force of metropolitan police, as on former occasions, acted in conjunction with the military to keep order in and near the camps. So well were their duties performed, and so admirable was the conduct of the troops, that scarcely a single offence, and not one of a serious character, has come to my knowledge. It is especially gratifying to me to be able to bear testimony to the able manner in which the police, metropolitan, military, and county, performed their respective duties. I was much gratified during my visit to Dartmoor to observe the able manner in which Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., carried on the difficult duties of his command. It is to me a great source of regret that, from unavoidable causes, I was prevented from taking part in the manœuvres at Cannock Chase. On finding that it was not in my power to be present, I desired Major-General Sir Charles Elice, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General, to proceed to Cannock Chase, and to report to me upon the general conduct of the operations. It was with much pleasure that I learnt how very satisfactorily the manœuvres were being carried on by Major General Lysons, C.B., and the force under his command. I must gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing how deeply the military authorities are indebted to the owners and occupiers of land for the great assistance rendered by them on all occasions, frequently at great inconvenience to themselves. Without such willing co-operation on the part of the principal owners of property and resident gentry, the difficulties attending the conduct of military manœuvres would be greatly increased.

Appended to the preceding report relating to the operations at Dartmoor, Cannock Chase, and the Curragh, by the respective commanding officers.

THE ISLAND OF HORMUZ (ORMUZ).

WHEN visiting the once celebrated island of Hormuz last March, I was informed by some natives that the heavy rain which had then just fallen had exposed to view some inscriptions, by washing away the soil with which they had been covered.

On proceeding to the spot with them, I found two flat horizontal stones about 5 feet by 3 in size, with the inscriptions in Portuguese of which copies are attached, and which appear to be only ordinary mortuary records. They are of date 1561 and 1693, and are the only inscriptions I have ever been able to find on the island. The position of the stones is indicated on the plan.

As I do not believe there exists any detailed description of the present state of the island, and of the remains of its ancient grandeur, a brief sketch of them may be of interest, and a glance at the history of its rise and fall is also added. Its very name has a charm which the place itself little deserves, and is probably due to its mention by some of our great poets. I doubt whether its reputation for magnificence was altogether deserved,* certainly not so according to the ideas of the present day. How strange the power of genius, which by a single line† can thus immortalize an obscure settlement on a barren isle, and render it a synonym almost for barbaric magnificence.

The appended view of the Portuguese fort and point gives a sufficient idea of its present appearance from the anchorage, and the plan, from a survey made by myself, shows the approximate extent of the ancient cities and modern village, with a careful ground plan of the fort.

The island, which is rather more than four geographical miles accross, and roughly circular in shape, presents a mass of hills, from 300 to 700 feet in height, occupying a space of about 3 miles each way on the south and south-west sides, the shores of which part are quite precipitous, the north and east sides presenting a low plain. Its surface is therefore pretty equally divided between hills and plain.

The hills are of somewhat remarkable geological character. There are some stratified rocks, forming the cliffs at the south-east angle, but the whole of the rest are probably of volanic origin, and consist chiefly of rocksalt, which is raised to a height of 300 to 400 feet and presents the most fanatastic outline, conceivable owing to the dissolution of the salt. They are incrusted with bright-coloured earths, red, purple, and yellow, and are almost impassible, owing to the exceeding ruggedness of the surface.

With these salt hills are associated several peaks of white or light grey-coloured rock of trachytic character, the highest of which rises to 700 feet, and all are of sharp, precipitous outline. A view from the top of the high peak presented a perfect wilderness of pointed and rugged ridges, separated by abrupt valleys and singular funnel-shaped holes of various sizes, some of very large dimensions, possibly 200 feet in depth, and others only a few feet deep, but all at a very steep slope. The trachytic rock is studded with iron pyrites and other minerals, often in most beautifully developed crystals.

The valleys or ravines opening out of this mass of hills, and carrying off the rain-water which is not absorbed in the funnel-shaped pits, have in their course through the plain all the appearance of frozen rivers winding down to the sea. I walked about a mile up one on the salt incrustation, and the illusion was perfect, except as regards the temperature. This salt incrustation is collected and exported to Bandar 'Abbasi and Maskat.

The plain on the north side terminates in a low, sandy point, on which stands the old Portuguese fort, and near it is the modern village, consisting chiefly of mat huts, and containing possibly 200 men, who have a few boats, and export salt fish, salt, and a red earth, called by them *gairu*, which is used for staining and seasoning wood, and is sent to Maskat, and thence to Calcutta. A few soldiers or armed men hold the old fort as a sort of military post for the Governor of Bandar 'Abbasi. The place is rarely visited by a European vessel.

The fort is a quadrilateral bastioned fort, about 750 feet long by 620 feet broad. It has casemates under the ramparts, and the two southern or landward bastions are built with orillons. The entrance gate is in one of these recesses, and leads successively into two small court yards, before giving admission to the body of the place. In the *enceinte* is a fine large underground water cistern, with a groined roof, supported by rows of pillars. The south-west bastion and west face are much undermined by the sea, and partly ruinous. Many of the arches and vaults inside the fort have been blocked up with stone to prevent their falling. It was separated from the island by a moat, now filled up; the remains of a bridge across the moat are visible. Many rusty, old iron guns lie about the interior of the fortress. The mortar used was excellent, and much more durable than the stones. The only other remains of the Portugues town are the foundations of buildings along the sea shore, and the ruins of a sort of outwork, on the landward face of the town, which has embrasures, and has been defended by a moat. The space occupied by the town is about half a mile by a quarter of a mile, as far as can be judged by the appearance of the ground, and from the appearance of the old map attached.

Of the Arab city, the most important ruin is a minaret, about 70 feet high. It is of brick, and has been coated with glazed tiles, in the manner which renders the mosques of Baghdad such striking objects. It has two spiral staircases inside, much broken at the foot, and the whole structure is in a tottering state; the lower courses of bricks, to a height of 6 or 8 feet, being much weathered away, thus underming the building.

Of the rest of the city nothing remains except mounds strewn with broken pottery, and a vast number of water cisterns, mostly choked with earth, in many of which small crops of vegetables are now raised. At about half a mile to three quarters of a mile to southward of the minaret are a number of Arab tombs of some pretensions to architecture, some of which have been of two stories. They are all more or less ruinous.

In addition to the ruins of the Portuguese town already mentioned, there are the remains of a chapel, with a zigzag road up to it, on a peak of the nearest range of salt hills; also of a small chapel or hermitage on a little hillock on the north-east coast. The quaint little map or picture attached, which is copied from Astley's collection, gives a kind of bird's-eye view of the island and adjacent coast, with ships arriving and leaving, and conveys some notion of the extent of the town. The plain outside the town is much foreshortened, for I believe, from the ruins visible, the town only extended as far as the space shaded on my plan. The two chapels referred to above are shown on it, and have names given to them. The town appears to have contained two churches, and not have been regularly fortified on the land side. The position of the minaret if the old sketch be correct, limits the extension of the town northward. The Portuguese are said to have destroyed the moeque belonging to the minaret, as being too near the castle. The plan is probably of a date between 1612 and 1620.

One other ruin of the Arab city remains to be mentioned, viz., the king's palace or Turun-bagh, on the south-east corner. This is described as the "fairest of all—there, upon a plain between the hills and the sea, you see a country seat of the old kings of Ormuz, adorned with groves of palm trees and two large cistern for water." The ruins of buildings and of water channels for irregation are to be seen here, which is the only point on the hilly part of the island where stratified rocks are found, and which is free from the all-pervading salt deposits.

The general plan, taken from the Persian Gulf chart, shows the situation of the island with reference to the surrounding land. The Portuguese fort in Keem town is in fair preservation. An old writer not inaptly sums up the appearance of the island thus:—"Formerly this island was on fire, which left it so uncouth, that it is amazing to those who behold it"

HISTORY.

The earlist settlement of the island, which had previously been uninhabited, was made about 1301 A.D. or 700 A.H. An account of it was written by Turun Shah,* the king of the island in 1347-78. Before the above date, the kingdom of Hormuzwas on the mainland, and this history says it was founded by Arabs, who crossed over from Arabia, but gives no date. This is highly probable, as nearly all the cities on the Persian coast have been thus founded. The site of this city on the mainland has been conjectured to be on the Minab River. It possibly succeeded an older settlement of the same name, for Arrian tells us Nearchus found a town called Harmozia at the mouth of the river Anamis in a fertile district. The island was then called Gerun (variously spelt), and the name Hormuz only applied to the kingdom and city on the main.

The history says the twelfth king of Hormuz reigned thirty-five years, and died A.H. 676 (1278), which is the first date given, and would not put the foundation of the settlement on the main earlier than, probably, the end of the 11th or middle of the 12th century. It then appears that during the reign of Mir Bahdin Ayaz Seyfin, fifteenth king of Hormuz, A. H. 700 (1301), swarms of Turks, or more correctly Tartars, under the descendants of Jengis Khan, "broke into the kingdom of Kermon (Karman), and from thence to that of Ormuz. The wealth they there found tempted them to come so often that the inhabitants, no longer able to bear that oppression, left the mainland, and went to the island Broct, by the Portugueses called Quixome" (now called Jeziret at Tawilah, or after the name of the town on it, Kesm). After some days Ayaz went about that part of the gulf seeking some convenient island where he might settle with his people. He came to the then desert island of Gerun, and resolved to beg this island of the king of Keys (Kais), to whom it belonged, as did all the others in the Gulf of Persia. The island of Kais, at that time a kingdom, has still the ruins of a considerable city on its north side, and formerly had all the trade that afterwards was removed to Hormuz. Having obtained of "Neyn, king of Keys," the island of Gerun, Ayaz and his people went to live there, and in remembrance of their native country they gave it the name of Hormuz. Ayaz was the fifteenth king of Old Hormuz, and the first king of New Hormuz. Then follows a period of wars with the kings of Kais and Bahrein, resulting in the maritime supremacy of Hormuz; about 1320, Kodbadin, the fourth king, took Kais and subdued Bahrein.

In the history by the Abbe T. G. F. Raynal, translated by J. Justamond, the following graphic but somewhat high-flown description of the Arab town is given:—"Hormuz became the capital of an empire which comprehended a considerable part of Arabia on one side, and Persia on the other. At the time of the arrival of the foreign merchants, it afforded a more splendid and agreeable scene than any city in the East. Persons from all parts of the globe exchanged their commodities and transacted their business with an air of politeness and attention, which are seldom seen in other places of trade. The streets were covered with mats and in some places with carpet, and the linen awnings which were suspended from the tops of the houses, prevented any inconvenience from the heat of the sun. Indian cabinets ornamented with gilded vases, or china filled with flowering shrubs or aromatic plants adorned their apartments. Camels laden with water were stationed in the public squares. Persian wines, perfumes, and all the delicacies of the table were furnished in the greatest abundance, and they had the music of the East in its highest perfection." The beauty of the women is expatiated on rather warmly for an Abbe, and he winds up thus:—"In short, universal opulence, an extensive commerce, politeness in the men and gallantry in the women, united all their attractions to make this city the seat of pleasure."

But the time was at hand for a new power to appear on the scene: the Portuguese, at that time the first of European maritime nations. In March, 1506, sailed from Lisbon Alonzo d'Albuquerque and Tristan d'Acunha, with 13 ships and 1300 men—small means to undertake such extensive conquests. We have only to follow the former, who was to cruise on the coast of Arabia. Having subdued the island of Socotra, and built a fort on it, the fleet separated, some of the ships going to India; but Albuquerque, with 7 ships and 460 men, took and plundered all the towns on the coast of Arabia, viz., Calayatte (Karyat ?) Mascate (Maskat), Soar (Sohar), and Orfuzam (Khorfakan ?), and thence sailed to Hormuz, then first seen by Europeans, and whose wealth and splendour had attracted the cupidity of the Portuguese Government. The ruins of Maskat, it is recorded, were given up to the inhabitants, on the proviso that they should pay to the king of Portugal the same tribute they had paid to the sovereign of Hormuz.

Albuquerque found Hormuz defended by 30,000 men, but boldly summoned the king to become a tributary of the Portuguese crown. The king returned answer that the kings of Hormuz were not used to pay but to receive tribute from foreigners &c. Albuquerque commenced an attack by sinking and burning the fleet in the roads, when King Seyfadin, being sensible that the city would share the fate of the fleet, submitted, and agreed to pay 15,000 xeraphines annual tribute, and that Albuquerque should have liberty to build a fort for which he was to be supplied with money and necessaries. The fort was at once commenced; but the discontent of the "gentlemen volunteers" at the suspension of their profitable plundering expedition, resulting at last in open mutiny, necessitated his abandoning the work for the time.

However, when Albuquerque was appointed Viceroy of the Indies in 1515 (date not quite certain), an armament of 27 ships and 1500 men was fitted out at Goa, and the Viceroy compelled the King Toro (*sic*) to allow him to finish and arm the fort, furnishing materials for the same, also to swear an oath of fidelity; while the city was to be disarmed by the removal of the cannons into the Portuguese fort. Certain hostages also, persons of the royal family, were sent to Goa. As the king's favourite minister, Hamades (probably Ahmad), appeared inclined to thwart the Portuguese, Albuquerque had him put to death; the fleet then returned to Goa.

The conquerors now began to oppress the people, and in 1521 Siqueira appointed Portuguese collectors of customs at Hormuz, which seems to have been the last straw. An extensive conspiracy was formed, which resulted the following year in a simultaneous insurrection by night at Hormuz, Karyat, Sohar, and Bahrein, which failed, although many of the Portuguese were killed; those only at Hormuz escaped who took refuge in the castle, which the inhabitants vainly endeavoured to take. After this failure King Toro retired with all his subjects to the island of Queixome (Kesm), and set fire to the Arab city of Hormuz, which burnt four days successively. Soon afterwards this king was murdered by one of his own confidants, and his son, Muhammad Shah, who succeeded him, made a new league with the Portuguese, paying an increased tribute, notwithstanding the decreased resources of the State.

In 1529, when Nuno da Cunha was appointed Governor-General of India, he visited the island and redressed some of the private grievances of the oppressed people, but not abating the exorbitant tribute, which, in 1543, was raised to 100,000 ducats annually.

In 1552 the Turks fitted out an expedition at Basrah under one Pir Beg "a veteran pirate," which took Maskat; but failing in an attempt on the fort of Hormuz, they plundered the city, and returned to Basrah with a rich booty.

The succession of the kings, whose power soon became quite nominal, was preserved inviolable during the occupation of the Portuguese, but the new king could not be crowned without the permission of the Portuguese; he had also to take the oath of fidelity to the King o' Portugal, and could not quit the island without the consent of the governor. The commerce and importance of the island commenced to decline from the Portuguese occupation, partly owing to the rapacity of the Portuguese, and doubtless also on account of the new channel for trade opened *via* the Cape of Good Hope; but it was sufficiently prosperous to excite the jealousy of Shah 'Abbas of Persia, in the beginning of the 17th century, who at length wrested it from them.

It appears that the Portuguese when in the height of their power allowed no ships to navigate those seas without a pass from the captain of one of their forts, and only under oppressive conditions.

In 1620 or 1621 the Portuguese built a fort on Queixome (*s c*), but it was soon besieged, and taken in February, 1622, by Shah Abbas, with the assistance of the English, on which occasion fell William Baffin, Pilot, the distinguished Arctic voyager.

We now see the first appearance of the English in the Gulf of Persia: the ships of the East India Company at this time appear to have been at open war with the Portuguese in the Indian seas, although the two countries were at peace in Europe. It must be admitted that the league with the Persians to "betray† Christianity, which the Dutch to their credit refused," seems at the present day a questionable proceeding.

The consideration is represented to have been profit to the Company, in the shape, first of a share of the plunder, which it is a comfort to reflect they did not get; and secondly, half of the customs duties at Gomaron or Combroon (Bandar 'Abbasi); but the following account of the closing scene at Hormuz, taken from a "relation of the war of Hormuz, and the taking of that place by the English and Persians in 1622," shows also more legitimate motives.

In justice to the Portuguese, with reference to the siege, it should be stated that the fort is said not to have been in a good state of repair, and the moat had been allowed to fill up with sand. Their governors were relieved every year, and "had but a slender knowledge of martial affairs. The governor at that time was an ancient man and not trained up in the wars, and not provided with experienced gunners"—results apparently of a strict seniority system; but for all that their defence was desperate, as appears in the narrative, which is (somewhat abridged) to the following effect:—

At a consultation held in Swally Roads (Surat) a commission was given by the President and Council at Surat to Captains Blithe and Weddell, who were bound for Jasques (Jashak)* with five good ships and four pinnaces. The ships were the 'London,' 'Jonas,' 'Whale,' 'Dolphin,' and 'Lion.' They were to sail for Jasques at once, keeping together for mutual defence; and as the Portuguese had disturbed the trade and made sundry assaults upon our ships, they were authorized to capture any vessels flying the Portuguese flag, and make sundry reprisals on other ships. As the enemy, under Ruy Frere de Andrada, was waiting on the coast of Persia probably to attack our fleet, they were authorized to use "all advantages" against the Portuguese even in their own ports, if approved by a general council of war.

They arrived in Cossack (*sic*) Roads (an open roadstead on the Persian Coast near Minab) on the 23rd of December, Hormuz being in sight about 10 leagues W.N.W. The English factors here informed them that the Portuguese had erected a fort on "Kismis, to which the Persians had laid siege for many months ineffectually, and had lost a great many men. (It appears that Eman Kooli Khan, Governor of Fars, had received orders from Sha 'Abbas to take Hormuz at any cost.) "Wherefore the prince of Shiraz had demanded the aid of our ships against th common enemy, the Portuguese," *threatening otherwise to detain all the goods and money belonging to the Company in Persia.*

In a consultation on board the 'Jonas,' articles of agreement were drawn up for giving aid to the Persians and sent to the Khan of Shiraz, then on his way towards Minab. The English consented to act under fear of an embargo being laid on their goods, and also because they considered it would be "for the public benefit and securing a peaceable and profitable trade."

The agreement was ratified by the Persian governor subject to some points reserved for the king's decision; but when the news of this agreement became known among the ships' companies, they refused to take any share in the business, but after much pains they were reconciled to it."

On the 19th of January, 1622, they anchored before the town of Hormuz, expecting that the enemy's armada would come out to fight; but as they did not, and as Ruy Frere de Andrada was in the new fort on Kismis, they sailed to that place, where they arrived next day. The Portuguese, who were in extremities, surrendered themseves and the fort to the English on the 1st of February. There were 17 guns and about 1000 persons of all sorts in the castle.

On the 4th February the fleet proceeded to Gombroon, whence Ruy Frere was sent to Surat in the 'Lion,' accompanied by two pinnaces, so that only four ships (merchantmen too) and two pinnaces were left for the attack on Hormuz. This does not indicate much strength in the Portuguese fleet, or else much courage in their commanders.

On the 9th of February they sailed for Hormuz, having with them about 200 Persian boats, and next morning disembarked about 3,000 Persians, who marched to the town "in a confused manner." They penetrated to the maidan or market-place without resistance, but here found barricades erected, from which the Portuguese were soon dislodged and driven into the castle. The Portuguese, it appears, were afraid of being intercepted in their retreat to the castle, and also of treachery on the part of the Muhammadan inhabitants.

The Persians plundered the town, breaking into all the shops and houses, and "wearied themselves with carrying away plunder all day," and at night slept out without any military precaution, "so that had the Portuguese made a sally they might have slain numbers." Probably the "ancient" governor was not equal to such a determined proceeding.

The Persians then threw up trenches, and the English erected batteries for ordnance for them, also "scones" and other works for protecting the trenches. The English vessels meantime engaged the Portuguese fleet from a distance, and sent in fireships, which on the 24th of February destroyed the 'San Pedro,' formerly admiral of Andrada's fleet.

On the 17th the Persians exploded a mine under one of the bastions, charged with forty barrels of powder, by which a practicable breach was made in the salient angle. They then made a fierce assault, and about 200 men made a lodgement in the bastion, but were eventually repulsed by the Portuguese, who fought bravely. The Persians also set fire to the city the same day, by command of the general, for the curious reason that his soldiers skulked in the houses, and could not be got to the attack.

The Persian army, now 4000 to 5000 strong, was (as may be imagined) without any stock of provisions, and what water was found in the cisterns in the city was soon used, so that had our ships been driven off by a Portuguese squadron, whose arrival was expected, the situation of the besiegers would have been very critical, as they had to send daily for provisions to the main. They were also badly provided with arms, "they had only small pieces, with bows and arrows, and swords; some of their chiefs had coats of mail."

The patience of the English was much tried by the fraudulent behaviour of the Persian general, who "broke conditions with them in several things" and had conferences with the Portuguese without letting the English know, and other breaches of faith.

On April the 2nd they exploded two other mines forming a fair and practicable breach; but the Persians would not take advantage of it. The garrison were now getting short of provisions, and suffering from sickness. On the 14th and 17th other mines were exploded, when the besiegers assaulted with 2000 soldiers; a few Portuguese kept them back, the Persians clustering like sheep on the breach, and a flanking battery doing great execution among them, until at last they made a rapid retreat. Another assault on the 18th was also unsuccessful, but on the 19th they got possession of the entire bulwark, forcing the Portuguese to retire further within the castle. On this night a Portuguese frigate escaped the blockading ships, probably richly freighted.

On the 21st the Portuguese made overtures to the English, bearing letters from the captain of the castle and the Almirante, requesting the mediation of the English, and saying that, "if forced to surrender, as they soon must be, they would call upon the English for that purpose, as it were not reasonable for us to capitulate with the infidels when you are present." The English undertook their lives should be saved, and obtained a truce of two days, to draw up conditions. On the 23rd the Portuguese sent to put themselves in the hands of the English, on condition of being sent to Maskat or India. This was agreed to, and English and Persian officers were stationed at the gate to pass the garrison out, and see they took nothing with them. But the Persians conveyed the King of Hormuz with all the Muhammadans, with their treasure, and best things out of the castle, by the breach; whole bales of goods, with boxes and caskets full of treasure to an unknown amount, were carried at the same time over the breaches. On the 24th both English and Persians began to pillage "in a shameful manner." In the evening the Khan of Shiraz came over from Gombroon, and made a triumphal entry into the castle, where were 300 pieces of ordnance (brass and iron). The English were employed protecting and embarking the unhappy garrison, who to the number of 2,500, left for Goa on the 27th, in two ships the English gave for the purpose, apparently out of the captured vessels. They were ill treated and stripped by the Persians.

The Persians evaded payment of a sum of money promised, and also of a share of the plunder, by counter representations of the embezzlement of plunder by the English, and the necessity of referring the matter to the king. Then says the account:—"After business was ended, our miseries began, occasioned by the insufferable heat of Ormuz, and the disorders of our own people in drinking arrack, and other excesses no less injurious." The ships lost many men, and eventually left Hormuz on the 1st of September, and arrived in Swally Roads on the 24th.

The sequel to the English expedition in curious. In 1624 a claim was set up by the Crown and the Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of the kingdom, by which the Company were required to pay a proportion of the prize-money on which the ships were supposed to have received. In order to substantiate this claim, a number of the officers were examined, and it appeared that the amount was only calculated at 100,000*l.*, without taking into view the charges and losses incurred by the Company in the war, and by their ships being called off from commercial enterprises. It was at last compounded by a sum of 10,000*l.* paid to the Duke of Buckingham.

The place was utterly ruined by the Persians, who wished to transfer the trade to their new port, Bandar 'Abbasi, and has since remained in the same state. Even the building material appears to have been carried away and used for the new settlement at Bandar 'Abbasi. An old writer, few years later, says:—"This poor place, now not worth the owning, was but ten years ago the only stately city in the Orient. This poor city is now disrobed of all her bravery. Ormus Island has no fresh water save what the fruitful clouds weep over her in sorrow of her desolation, late so populous."

After the loss of Hormuz the Portuguese obstructed with their ships the navigation of the gulf, until a settlement was come to which allowed them a factory at Gumbroon with considerable privileges, by agreement between the crowns of Persia and Spain, Portugal being at that time united with Spain. They had certain allowances paid them in money, besides half the customs duties.

It is pretty clear that the strength and importance of the Portuguese settlement has been overrated, as well as the wealth and strength of the Arab kingdom. But little over 200 years elapsed between its foundation and capture by the Portuguese; and it then seems to have declined, until its final and total destruction 120 years latter. The extent of ground available to build on would not admit of what would be now considered a large city, and part of this was occupied by tombs and water cisterns. There also appears to have been a plain, where "tournaments" and games were held by the "Moors." Nieuhoff says this was called Ardemira, which has the same meaning as Belvedere.

Bandar 'Abbasi* was first founded by the Portuguese in 1612, in which year they took it from the King of Lar, and built two forts. It was taken from them by Shah 'Abbas in 1614, who had then reconquered Lar. The old name of Gombroon is said to be Turkish, and to mean a custom house, "because it was the port where one embarked for Ormus, &c."

The prosperity of the English factory at Bandar 'Abbasi does not seem to have been remarkable, and about the middle of last century it was removed to Abu-Shehr, which was then rising into importance.

A. W. STEVES, *(Lieutenant late H. M. I. N.) in Ocean Highways.*

* See also J. B. Fraser's narrative on this subject.

† Or rather a single word in a line—

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind."—*Milton.*

* The History of Persia, to which is added an abridgment of the Lives of the Kings of Ormus. The Persian History, written in Arabic, by Mirkond, that of Ormus, by Torunxa (*sic*); translated into Spanish by Antony Texeira, and now into English by Captain John Stevens, London, 1715.

† Dr. Carerri's Voyage around the World, 1694. Churchill's Collection. The old priest's horror at our joining *infidels* against them is characteristic.

* Our ships were not allowed by the Portuguese to enter the Persian Gulf. Jashak is a port outside the entrance.

† *Voyages du Chevalier Chardin en Perse, &c.* Amsterdam 1735.

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